AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1251 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1935 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 25, NO. 14

Justice delayed is justice denied.—Gladstone.

New NRA Bill Includes Section 7-A; Does Not Give Labor Representation

Contains Provisions that Employes May Collect Damages From Employers for Violation Of Wages and Hours Provisions.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—The fight over the future of the National Recovery Administration reached a new belligerent stage when Senator Pat Harrison, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, introduced a bill, drafted along the lines said to be recommended by President Roosevelt, providing for a two-year extension of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which expires on June 16. The measure was referred to the Finance Committee, which had not completed its investigation of the NRA.

Senator Harrison said the action was taken by administration leaders in the endeavor to prevent strikes in the key industries arising to a certain extent from uncertainties over the status of the Recovery Act and the National Industrial Recovery Board which administers it.

Omits Labor Representation

The bill was introduced shortly after President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, President Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and a member of the NIRB, and other representatives of organized labor had made a defense of the underlying principles of the Recovery Act and urged its extension with certain amendments more adequately clarifying the rights of working men and women.

It does not contain the provision, urged by the American Federation of Labor, that organized labor shall have equal representation with industry on all boards administering fair practice codes established by authority of the Act. Suitable amendments along this line and other lines designed to protect the workers will be presented to the Finance Committee during the hearings on the measure, A. F. of L. officials declared.

Labor Provisions Summarized

The main things which the bill does in the field of labor follow:

Reenacts Section 7-A.

Restricts codes to interstate commerce.

Permits the President to impose limited codes with "fair and reasonable" wages and specified hour requirements and to put groups of small industries under general codes with the consent of the industries.

Proposes a maximum size, based upon the number of workers employed, of industries that may come under blanket codes.

Continues the present set-up of code authorities, with extensive power conferred upon the President.

Provides fines for code violation; eliminates prison-sentence provision.

Permits employes to collect damages from employers for violation of code wages and hours provisions.

Authorizes the NRA to promote compliance with codes by use of "distinctive insignia or labels," but omits all mention of the Blue Eagle.

Senator Harrison declared the bill was introduced as "a basis for discussion" and would be subject to substitution in whole or in part by the Finance Committee.

RAILROAD EXECUTIVES PLAN BIG WAGE SLASH

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Chicago, Ill.—Railroad executives will initiate procedure soon after May 1 for a huge wage cut below the levels which became effective on April 1, it was announced here by W. F. Thiefhoff, general manager of the Burlington Railroad and chairman of the conference of the committee of railroad executives which conducted the last negotiations with the railroad labor representatives.

According to the agreement negotiated a year ago, which went into effect April 1, railroad employes received a wage increase estimated at from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 annually. Neither party can give notice of an intended change before May 1.

Labor Service Drills German Youth for Army

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Adolph Hitler and his Nazi war lords are about to impose compulsory work in the state labor service on all German youths before they are conscripted for army service, according to an announcement made in Leipzig by the German Labor Service Administrator. In the Berlin district, labor service officers were said to be starting the military psychology by using automobiles either borrowed from the army or built on the army pattern.

80-HOUR WEEK BILL FOUGHT

New York (AFLNS).—Emphatic opposition to a proposed ordinance fixing a maximum of not more than 80 hours a week for delicatessen stores is being waged here by the Metropolitan Delicatessen Merchants' Association. Store employes now work two shifts under NRA regulations. Delicatessen merchants said that if the stores close at 7 or 8 P. M., one of the two shifts would lose their jobs and that between 5,000 and 6,000 employes would be placed on city relief rolls.

Liquor Business Has No Rights, Choate Declares

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington. — The liquor industry "has no rights," but only "privileges" which the government grants, according to Joseph H. Choate, Jr., chairman of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration.

He made the statement in connection with opposition recently expressed by distillers, brewers, wholesalers, importers and rectifiers to certain rulings of the FACA and code regulations.

Declaring that sooner or later restrictions must be imposed upon the liquor business, Mr. Choate added the warning that "the liquor industry better make the best of the situation as it now is, unless it gets something worse."

CLOTHING COMPANY PAYS EMPLOYES FOR IDLE TIME

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The Bloch Company, men's clothing manufacturers here employing around 700 men and women, has adopted the policy of paying the hourly base rate for idle time caused by delays in furnishing work, breakdown of machinery, or other causes beyond the workers' control. The company is a union label shop of the United Garment Workers of America.

The plan was adopted following a year's experiment. It is regarded in many quarters as a pioneer step in equitable labor relations. In explaining the new plan, Elmer Scheuer, vice president and general manager of the company, said:

"Application of this policy in our pants department disclosed a complete turn-about in the time-consciousness of our employes. It greatly increased the efficiency of our operations. As a result we have made the practice universal throughout all departments.

"Idle time means money out of the pockets of all workers whose piecework earnings are more than the minimum set by the code. Ninety per cent of our employes earn more than this minimum, and we are taking this step in order that they shall not be penalized for idleness which they cannot remedy."

CODE RAISES UNDERWEAR WORKERS' PAY $10,000,000

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The influence of NRA codes of fair practice in raising wages and providing employment for idle workers is shown in the report by Roy A. Cheney, managing director of the Underwear Institute, who announced in New York City that the code for the underwear and allied products industry had placed 16,500 additional employes on the payrolls of the industry in 1934 and paid them wages amounting to $10,000,000. He said employment and payrolls were increased 31 per cent in 1934 over the level that would have obtained under conditions prevailing in 1932 prior to the adoption of the code.

The average hourly rate of wages in 1934, according to Mr. Cheney, was 40 cents as compared with 30.5 cents in 1932, and was from 23 to 33 per cent above the code minimums of 32.5 cents in the North and 30 cents in the South.

An average of 64,500 workers were employed in the industry last year. The total weekly payrolls averaged $850,000 or an estimated annual wage payment of $41,000,000.

According to the biennial Census of Manufacturers, published by the United States Government, wages in the industry amount to approximately 25 per cent of the total mill value of products. This would indicate that for $41,000,000 in wages the workers produced an annual product worth about $165,000,000, which evidently leaves a comfortable surplus for the financiers and capitalists who own and control the industry.

FEDERAL JUDGE VOIDS NRA RETAIL COAL CODE

Holds U. S. Government Does Not Have Power to Fix Wage Rates in Intrastate Commerce.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Regardless of how low wages may be which coal dealers impose upon their employes, the Federal Government has no authority to intervene in the interest of raising the wages. This in effect is the substance of the decision by Federal Judge Fred M. Raymond, who declared the NRA Retail Coal Dealers' Code unconstitutional so far as Michigan is concerned.

The case came before the court in the application for a permanent injunction restraining a Middleville coal dealer from violating the wage provisions of the code. In refusing to issue the injunction Judge Raymond said that "more complete reversal of fundamental principles of our government cannot be conceived" than is contained in the National Industrial Recovery Act, which he characterized as an encroachment upon the rights of the states to regulate intrastate commerce.

"The court can discern no evidence of where interstate commerce is involved in this case," Judge Raymond said. "The code is an encroachment on the right of local self-government to punish for certain rules it may set down, and it makes that local self-government impotent to regulate affairs which are purely its own.

"If the original constitutional concept of an indestructible union of sovereign states is to be changed to that of a benevolent paternalism over commonwealths possessing only remnants of power, that end must be accomplished through constitutional powers of amendment and not by an inverted interpretation of the commerce clause of the Constitution."

FAT SALARIES ARE PAID TO RAILWAY EXECUTIVES

By A. F. of L. News Service.

According to data recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, railroad executives are not compelled appreciably to reduce their living standards because of the increased cost of food and other necessaries. The figures reveal that Howard S. Palmer, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was receiving $36,000 annually at the end of 1934. Charles Donnally, executive of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was paid $42,000 annually at the end of 1934, plus $6,000 a year by two affiliated companies, a total of $48,000, and R. W. Brown, vice president and general manager, was receiving $18,250.

J. J. Pelley, who preceded Mr. Palmer as president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, was paid $75,000 annual salary in 1929, but took a reduction to $37,000 at the end of 1933, probably because of the restriction on high-salaried railroad executives imposed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as the price of federal loans to help the railroads pay their bills and keep out of bankruptcy.

$65,000,000 ANNUAL PAY RESTORED TO 680,546 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES

Salary Slash of 1933 Ended by Wage Restoration Conference Of American Federation of Labor.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Over half a million employes of the Federal Government received a wage restoration effective April 1 which will add about $65,000,000 annually to their pay envelopes. It was on this date that the last five per cent of the 15 per cent salary slash imposed by the so-called "economy" act of 1933 was wiped off the statute books by Congress.

Ending the salary slash is the creditable achievement of the American Federation of Labor.

According to statute law, the wages of Government employes are determined by the cost of living. On this basis, President Roosevelt said the restoration of the wage slash was not justified on April 1. The only way out, therefore, was to amend the law.

The American Federation of Labor's campaign to accomplish this purpose began when the 1934 convention adopted a strong resolution demanding the full restoration of salaries to Government employes. On November 16, 1934, the A. F of L. Wage Restoration Conference met in the A. F. of L. Building in Washington and mapped a concerted plan of action with regard to the incoming Congress.

Omitting details, the result of this campaign was that on January 28 the Senate adopted the amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill offered by Senator Byrnes which ignored the cost of living and made the pay restoration of $65,000,000 effective April 1. This amendment was approved by the House of Representatives on Feb. 4 and the bill was signed by President Roosevelt on Feb. 13.

Following are the organizations whose representatives compose the A. F. of L. Wage Restoration Conference and engineered the wage restoration legislation through Congress.

American Federation of Labor, National Association of Letter Carriers, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Railway Mail Association; International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions; American Federation of Government Employes, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, Maryland-District of Columbia Federation of Labor; Pressmen's Union, Washington, D. C.; Typographical Union, Washington, D C.; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors of America, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Botherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Panama Canal Employes.

W. C. Hushing, national legislative representative of the A F. of L., is chairman of the Conference, and Gilbert E. Hyatt, legislative representative of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, is secretary.

Chicago Shelters for Jobless Held "Indefensible" by Relief Official

Illinois Relief Commission Spent $106,841,229 Last Year—Work Relief Plan and Larger Rent Dole Will Increase Cost $10,000,000 Per Year.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Changes in the policy of relieving the unemployed, which it is estimated will cost $10,000,000 a year, have been announced by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission.

Ten thousand young men will be taken from Chicago relief shelters and placed on work relief at an estimated cost of $1,560,000 more than is now paid for the care of the men in the shelters. A more expensive change will be the granting of additional doles for rent to thousands of families on relief, both in Chicago and other sections of the state, which it is estimated will cost around $9,000,000 per year.

During 1934 the commission spent a total of $106,841,229.

Shelters Are "Indefensible"

Howard O. Hunter, regional supervisor for the Federal Relief Administration, severely criticized the existing shelter house system which was originally adopted because of its low cost, now only about $7 per month per man, and until recently only $5 per month. He said that the shelters, which house about 20,000 jobless men, are "indefensible," adding:

"Boys of 16 and 17 are being thrown in with tramps and bums much older. There must be segregation. Our researches show that if the young employables are put on work relief there is some chance of rehabilitating them."

Under the new shelter house proposals, he explained, these men, "unable to locate themselves satisfactorily in any community or in employment," would be kept in the shelters. These, it was figured, were about 10,000. All youths under 21 will be handled through the county bureau of public welfare as families now are. Unemployable adults not ordered to the shelters will also receive budgets from the county welfare bureau. Institutional care will be given those who are ill. Support of the men without families, under the new plan, will run from $11.60 to $27.00 per month.

Landlords Want More Rent

In regard to the new plan for rents, Mr. Hunter said that the present rent tangle is intolerable and unfair both to those on relief and the landlords, with frequent evictions and nonpayment for the use of property. The additional $9,000,000 allocated for rent, he believed, would placate both the destitute unemployed who feared being thrown into the street by court eviction orders and landlords who insist that they should receive a larger portion of the federal and state funds awarded for relief work.

Employers Who Chisel Women Workers' Wages Condemned by Senator Wagner

Average of $11.72 Per Week Imposed by Cheap Labor Bosses Depresses All Wages, He Declares.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

An emphatic denunciation of employers who have such little regard for the economic welfare of America as to discriminate against women workers by paying them lower wages than men characterized an address by United States Senator Robert F. Wagner before the Institute of Women's Professional Relations at its conference in New York City on women's careers.

"The volume of women in professional life," Senator Wagner said, "increased 48 per cent between 1920 and 1930 and has now arisen to about 1,400,000, placing them almost on a level with men in this respect. In quality, as in quantity, they do not suffer by comparison."

Turning to women wage earners, Senator Wagner deplored the fact that, according to 1932 figures, the average earnings of women workers were only $11.72 a week. He added:

"Existence of a vast army of underpaid women who are regarded as cheap material for the labor market exercises a depressive effect on all wage rates. Nothing could be more mistaken than the notion women would compete with men if treated on an equal footing. Hurtful competition exists just because they have not been put on an equal footing and because lower standards always tend to drag all down to their level.

"The most important reason why higher wages for women would benefit the entire industrial system is that they would increase the total volume of purchasing power and thus maintain the consumer demand on which stability and progress depend. The lag in wages that constituted the most powerful depression producing force was in large measure assignable to the direct and indirect effects of discriminatory practices in industry."

Labor As Full Partner in National Transport System Is Recommended

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Col. Henry W. Anderson, co-receiver of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company and a member of former President Hoover's Wickersham Committee, does not believe that the large stockholders and financiers who control the American railroads can extricate the railroad industry from present conditions, which he described as chaotic and becoming dangerous, without the assistance of the vast body of railroad workers.

Speaking at a luncheon of the Traffic Club in New York City, he advocated the creation of coordinated national transportation system to embrace all forms of transportation and urged the admission of labor to the benefits and responsibilities of the plan.

While admitting the necessity of continued government regulation, Colonel Anderson declared the reorganization should be undertaken by the industry itself and suggested that the problem be tackled by round table discussions in which all elements concerned have representation.

He recommended that railroad labor be asked to participate in such discussions, emphasizing his conviction that "our whole outlook with respect to labor had to be revised." He declared that labor should be guaranteed a reasonable wage and that after providing for expenditures on improvements and betterments and for reasonable capital charges labor and capital should share any excess of net earnings. Both groups, he argued, should be represented on boards of directors.

POLICE SEIZE 8 PICKETS

New York (AFLNS).—After what newspaper reporters called a "lively tussle," police arrested eight pickets outside of the Republic Theater here on complaint of the management that the men were performing a snake dance and obstructing pedestrian traffic. The pickets were former union employes of the theater who claimed they had been locked out because of refusal to abrogate their contract. Nearly 3,000 spectators had the time of their lives watching 10 uniformed policemen and three detectives drive into a group of 300 men and arrest eight of them on the charge of mass picketing.

SUNDAY RADIO ADS. BANNED

Ottawa, Can. (AFLNS).—Sales talks or spot advertising on Sundays were prohibited over Canadian stations by the Canadian Radio Commission. The regulation, it was pointed out, will not only ban sales talks on Sunday which originate in Canada but will also ban similar talks over outlets in Canada of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System. Officials of the Commission explained that the new rule will not prevent the mere sponsoring of the program by an advertiser, but all mention of specific products will be barred.

COLLECTIVIST RELIEF OPPOSED BY HOPKINS

Government Pays $150,000,000 Per Month to Provide for 20 Million People—Buying Supplies from Middlemen Boosts Cost One-Third.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Although opposed to the so-called "collectivist" relief system to provide the millions of jobless with a form of economic security, Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, visioned its advent in a recent address. Declaring that "about 20,000,000 people are now on relief," Mr. Hopkins said:

"This is a new day and the people will no longer tolerate poverty," he said. "We may as well make up our minds to pay the bill. If you ask the people on relief what they want, they will give but one answer. They want jobs. We must let them have jobs. Those who are collecting relief now are doing no work, and are forming bad habits that will be costly in the long run."

He insisted that to keep up the present system of half work relief and half direct relief would be more costly than a work relief plan for all the destitute jobless. Asserting that relief costs now total about $150,000,000 per month, he said that the present policy of buying supplies for the millions of unemployed from wholesalers and retailers instead of direct from primary producers increases the cost of relief by one-third.

Mr. Hopkins stated that by segregating the jobless in groups to produce all the things necessary for their support would cut the cost of relief in half, but expressed the fear that these and other alternatives, although less expensive than the present plan, all carried serious danger to the economic order. On the plan to organize the jobless into a producing group or groups, he said:

"As a matter of policy I am opposed to setting up a separate industrial economy for the twenty million relief people distinct from the economy we now have. We do not want a collectivist system in this country." But he warned that such a system might be necessary if sufficient federal and state funds were not provided to meet the imperative necessity of taking care of the jobless and their dependents.

COUGHLIN URGES WORKERS TO JOIN LABOR UNIONS

Priest Defends Collective Bargaining and Strikes As Toilers' Defense Against Employers' Tyranny

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Detroit.—Rev. Father Charles E. Coughlin, in his weekly broadcast, strongly supported labor's right to organize and bargain collectively, guaranteed in Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and condemned the anti-union employers who have challenged that right ever since the Act became statute law.

Declaring that "slave wages" and "poverty" are the lot of the masses while they watch the "golden flow of profits into the lap of luxury," Father Coughlin expressed the conviction that this injustice should be corrected by the organization of working men and women in unions. Addressing the workers who made up part of his invisible radio audience, Father Coughlin said:

"Have you not been exploited long enough by an economic system wherein finance and industry, for their own selfish ends, have reduced you to a new kind of slavery?

Workers Suffer from Disunity

"Have you not the right to organize as you see fit, just as industry has the right to organize as its sees fit? This question I will answer: You not only have the right to organize in voluntary unions. It is your duty to your loving wives and to your undernourished children.

"Long enough have you laborers suffered disunited. Too long have you sold your labor without daring to mention the price you will receive, without daring to demand a just share of the profits resulting from your labors.

"For years you have lined up at the employment offices fearing to bargain for the wages, the hours, and the conditions of labor. The very right to life, denied all timid men, you have attempted to barter away while those who have practiced the policy of production for profits have taken advantage of your disunited ranks.

Just Wages by Bargaining

"Have you the right to bargain? Most certainly, you have. When disputes over wages, over hours, over working conditions arise, your fearless, just and capable leaders should arbitrate with the owners of industry.

"But on no condition should they sacrifice your rights. On no condition should they settle any dispute except on the terms of a just, a living, an annual wage. This is the inalienable and nontransferable right of labor. Without this settlement you have the right to strike and continue to strike until your rights are respected.

"Let not the protected industrialists tell either you laborers or you farmers that it is economically impossible to establish a just and living wage.

"Is not the first just charge against productive industry, labor's wage?"

All Jewish Writers Will Be Suppressed by Hitler

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The German Government is inaugurating a campaign to bar all remaining Jewish publishers who have hitherto escaped suppression by virtue of front-line service and other merits, according to the Berlin correspondent of the New York Times. The drive is a part of the Nazi campaign to eliminate all "non-Aryans" from the publishing business and includes all Aryans who may be related to Jews by marriage and all those who have not displayed proper enthusiasm for the principles and activities of Hitler's uncivilized regime.

The government's propaganda against the Jews has been carried so effectively into the psychology of the masses that recently a production of the film "Spring Parade in Hagen" was halted because a mob of Hitlerites began a demonstration against its star, Francisco Gael, on the ground that she was Jewish.

Last-Minute Truce Averts National Strike of Bituminous Coal Miners

Mine Workers' Union and Operators Agree to Recovery Board Plan for Extending Agreement And Code Wages and Hours To June 16—Lewis Says Demand for 30-Hour Week and Higher Wages Is Not Withdrawn.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—A compact by representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and bituminous coal operators to extend the agreement between the union and the operators and the NRA code provisions governing the industry until June 16 averted the threatened strike of around 400,000 soft coal miners on April 1.

The announcement of the plan for the truce, which was proposed by the National Industrial Recovery Board, was made by Donald R. Richberg, acting chairman of the board.

During the period up to June 16 representatives of the United Mine Workers and the operators will continue negotiations to finalize an agreement acceptable to both sides.

Hour and Wage Demand Remains

The deadlock which threatened the strike on April 1, when the agreement expired, was caused by the refusal of the operators to grant the 30-hour week and certain wage increases demanded by the miners. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, declared the acceptance of the truce by the union did not indicate that the shorter work week and higher pay demand had been withdrawn.

Lewis Explains Truce

Mr. Lewis's statement follows:

"The United Mine Workers of America acquiesced in this action out of consideration to the President of the United States and the NIRB. We have not in any sense yielded to the coal operators. It was our purpose to make a contribution to national industrial stability.

"We agreed with the President and the NIRB that a national strike in the bituminous coal industry at this time would have a far-reaching effect and many unfavorable repercussions throughout the whole of our industrial and commercial fabric.

Legislation Urged

"We feel that the period of truce, to June 16, will be helpful in clarifying the legislative situation as affecting the extension of the NRA and possible special legislation for the bituminous coal industry.

"Without question the coal industry needs rationalization of its processes through corrective legislation. This crisis in the industry, as represented by a failure to negotiate a new wage structure, is clearly superinduced by the complete breakdown of the price structure and the marketing practices set up under the NRA.

"If the breathing spell of two and a half months provided in the settlement can be utilized by the Congress in enacting corrective legislation and by the conferees in the negotiation of a more logical wage agreement than is now possible, then the action of the NIRB and the miners and operators, in agreeing to this program, will be splendidly justified.

Protect the Public

"The public is entitled to protection from these recurring threats to its current coal supply and the mine workers who serve the industry are entitled to the opportunity to earn a living without being constantly harassed by the ghastly specter of ever-recurring industrial conflict.

"The action of the President and the NIRB, under the chairmanship of Mr. Richberg, was, after all, a most logical one in consideration of the responsibilities which they carry and which now so deeply affect the well-being and security of every American.

"The members of the United Mine Workers of America are deeply appreciative of the contribution which has been made to their welfare and the enlargement of opportunity which has been given them by President Roosevelt. In acquiescing to this program the members of my union are again expressing in this material and tangible way their supreme confidence in the President and his high qualities of statesmanship."

$80,000,000 PAY BOOST FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYES

Washington (AFLNS).—Employes of railroads in the United States received what is estimated to be an $80,000,000 wage increase on April 1, when their wages were restored to the 1931 rate. The increase put into effect a return of the last half of a 10 per cent cut in pay made in 1932.

One year ago an agreement was negotiated with the railroad executives by the railroad brotherhoods and the standard railroad unions for the gradual restoration of the old wage rate. Under the agreement one-fourth of the 1932 cut was restored last July, one-fourth on January 1 and the remainder on April 1.

RAILROADS GIVEN RATE BOOST OF $85,000,000

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—By a five-to-four vote the Interstate Commerce Commission rejected the demand of the railroads for a 10 per cent flat increase in freight rates, but softened its refusal by authorizing a temporary emergency increase, until June 1, 1936, on certain commodities which it was estimated will net the railroads about $85,000,000.

The commission refused to permit the emergency rates to be applied to grain, grain products, rice, hay, straw, cottonseed, citrus fruits, white potatoes, fresh vegetables, dried beans and peas, cattle, sheep, hogs, milk, lumber and fertilizer.

A dissenting opinion opposing the increase was filed by Chairman Tate and Commissioners Atcheson, Porter and Miller, who contended that freight rates have reached the "ceiling" and that higher rates would injure the railroads by driving traffic to competing forms of transportation and would alienate the good will of shippers who are now friendly to the railroads.

Commissioner Porter criticized railroad executives for not having more generally applied the plans formulated for reducing expenses and improving operation developed by Joseph B. Eastman, co-ordinator of transportation. "It is my conviction," Mr. Porter said, "that the railroads have much more to gain by proper cooperation along such lines and can do more to help themselves, and, incidentally, the public, in this way than by raising rates."

FAKE CHIROPRACTIC DEGREES

New York (AFLNS).—Six officials of two so-called "schools of chiropractic" were convicted in Special Sessions Court here of violating the state education law by the unlawful granting of degrees in chiropractic. The schools were found to have been awarding degrees for "Doctor of Chiropractic" and "Philosopher of Chiropractic" in violation of the education law. The offense is a misdemeanor punishable by one year in jail or a fine of not more than $500, or both. The convictions followed a drive begun last fall by officials of the State Department of Education.

ILLINOIS RECOVERY ACT HELD UNCONSTITUTIONAL

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Bloomington, Ill.—Judge Homer W. Hall of the McLean County Court held the Illinois Recovery Act violated both the Federal Constitution and the Illinois Constitution. He declared the state act contained an unlawful delegation of authority of the State Legislature whereby the state could prosecute violations of the state act only by authority of the federal code director.

The decision was rendered in a case where the code authorities prosecuted a local automobile dealer for giving customers more for their old cars or trade-ins than the book value of the old cars. The code authority fixes the book value.

Judge Hall ruled that the concern's business was strictly intrastate, and therefore beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

Textile Union Dedicates Sound Truck For Union Organization Work in South

Morrison in Dedication Speech Stresses Value of Creating Sound Public Opinion on Labor Matters.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington. — The United Textile Workers of America dedicated a sound truck here to be used in organization work in the Southern States. The ceremony took place in the Gompers Memorial Triangle and was attended by about 100 trade union officials.

Dedicating the truck in the name of the United Textile Workers, Francis J. Gorman, vice president of that organization said: "This is a part of our answer to those who are trying to smash the union and grind our wages down to nothing."

President Thomas F. McMahon of the United Textile Workers said: "This truck is a symbol and a weapon. It is a symbol of our determination to fight eternally and a weapon against ignorance. We shall use it as such."

Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, selected by President William Green to represent him and the Federation, dedicated the truck in behalf of the A. F. of L. Mr. Morrison said:

"The addition of modern mechanical equipment to the work of labor organization programs and methods seems to mark a beginning of another era in trade union history.

"Our union organizers were compelled to come into town under cover, get in touch with the workers by more or less secret methods, hold a get-together meeting at first in a room back of a saloon, and, finally, if they were lucky in keeping out of jail, stage a public meeting in a hall that did not cost too much.

"We can hardly credit the enactment of Section 7-A with this leap forward in our bid for publicity. But we can credit the ability and initiative of a trade union which in the past year has been showing us some new methods of utilizing the present-day facilities for reaching the public eye and ear with its message.

"The United Textile Workers of America are to be congratulated on their resourcefulness, in the face of a series of events which must have been almost terrifying in their impact.

"We of the trade union movement have been accused of all sorts of terrible things in the way of the use of force. This sound truck is a complete answer to all those accusations. The United Textile Workekrs are exemplifying the policy of the American labor movement, in this, their most open and above-board appeal to the public opinion of the communities into which they now propose to carry the message of organization, accompanied with sweet and patriotic music.

"On behalf of the American Federation of Labor, we wish them Godspeed in this their new venture, and I am sure that more than one labor executive committee will watch the reports of its movements and its effects with earnest and anxious anticipations. And so, for the American Federation of Labor, I dedicate this beautiful sound apparatus as the voice of textile labor."

600,000 NEW DEAL CLIPPINGS

Washington (AFLNS).—Six hundred thousand press clippings have been amassed by what is popularly called the "scissors squad" of the New Deal. The Division of Press Intelligence under whose supervision the clippings are made employs 40 men and women on this work. Around 400 newspapers are read daily. The clippings are compiled under classified subjects and a daily bulletin is issued giving the substance of them for the use of Cabinet officers and others.